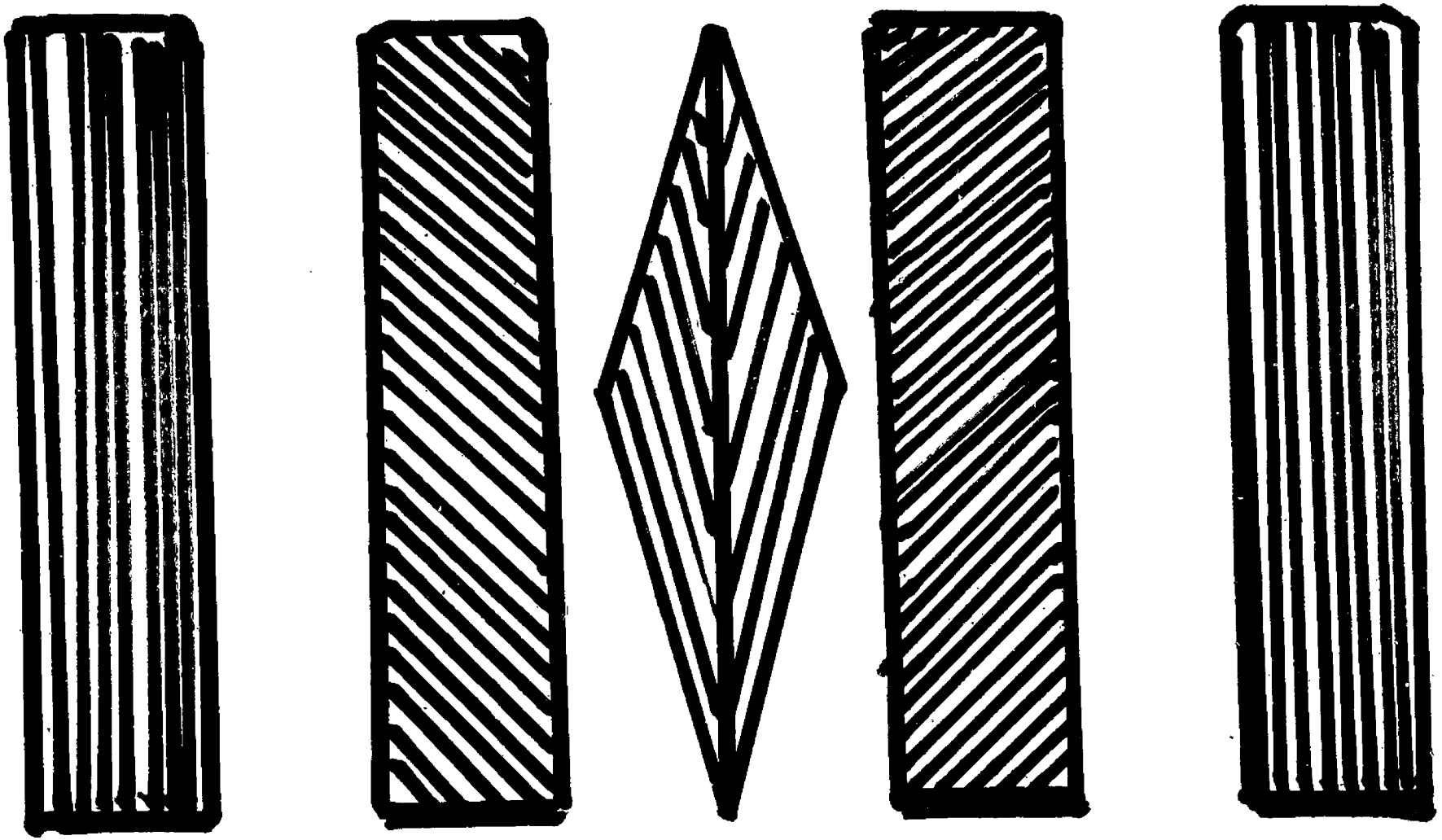


PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

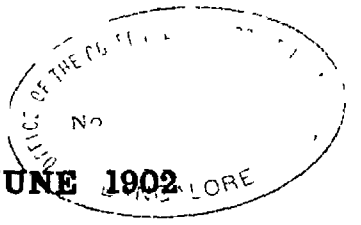
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

JUNE 1902

BANGALORE

PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT BRANCH PRESS, BANGALORE

1902



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PART I.

GENERAL

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore,

READ—

Letter No. 6326—179, dated 11th April 1902, from the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, requesting to be informed whether the cost of carriage and rent to be paid for the use of tents referred to in Clause (c) of Article 538 of the Mysore Service Regulations, as modified by Government Proceedings No. 15442-81—P. & A. 1082, dated 17th March 1902, should be computed for the entire period of journey or only for the days on which the tents were used partly for office and partly for private purposes.

No. 19339-78—P. & A. 1420, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH JUNE 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—The cost of carriage meant is that for the whole journey, and the rent to be paid is for the day or days during which the tent is used partly for office and partly for private purposes.

2. An explanatory note as above will be added to Clause (c) of Article 538 of the Mysore Service Regulations.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.

READ—

Letter No. 3112, dated the 6th June 1902, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, forwarding for information copy of Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 23—1-4, dated 7th May 1902, regarding the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis during the year 1903.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions), No. 23—1-4, dated Simla, the 7th May 1902.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The following papers relative to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, United States of America, during the period 30th April to 1st December 1903 :—

Regulations for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1903.

Adopted under and in pursuance of an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled :

An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea in the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri.

Approved March 3, 1901.

As provided by law, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be held in the city of Saint Louis, State of Missouri, United States of America, and will be opened on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1903, and will be closed on the 1st day of December of that year.

The exposition will embrace an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea. It will be held to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States from France.

The exposition will be international in character, as contemplated by section 9 of the act of Congress, which reads as follows:

That whenever the President of the United States shall be notified by the National Commission that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses herein provided for, he shall be authorized to make proclamation of the same, through the Department of State, setting forth the time at which said exposition will be held, and the purpose thereof; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations copies thereof, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commission, for publication in their respective countries; and he shall, in behalf of the Government and the people, invite foreign nations to take part in the said exposition and to appoint representatives thereto.

Rules and regulations have been adopted by the National Commission, to be communicated to the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations for publication in their respective countries, as follows:

ARTICLE 1.—All communications relating to the exposition should be addressed to Hon. David R. Francis, President of the Exposition Company, Saint Louis, United States of America.

ARTICLE 2.—All applications for space for buildings must be filed with the company on or before July 1, 1902.

ARTICLE 3.—Applications for space for exhibits in the buildings of the exposition company must be filed on or before the respective dates following, to wit:

(*a*) For machinery and mechanical appliances, intended for exhibition, in operation, October 1, 1902.

(*b*) For machinery and mechanical appliances not intended for exhibition, in operation, November 1, 1902.

(*c*) For works of art, natural and manufactured products, and all productions not herein expressly classified, December 1, 1902.

ARTICLE 4.—Applications for special concessions to individuals, associations, or corporations, December 1, 1902. All applications must be in writing, and should be presented on forms which will be furnished by the exposition company.

ARTICLE 5.—No charge will be made for space allotted for buildings or exhibits of foreign governments. Allotments of space to exhibitors from countries whose governments have appointed commissioners to the exposition will be made by or through such commissioners.

ARTICLE 6.—No exhibit shall be removed in whole or in part until the close of the exposition. Immediately after the close of the exposition, exhibitors shall remove their effects and complete such removal before January 1, 1904.

ARTICLE 7.—Exhibits from foreign countries will be admitted free of customs duties, as provided in the law and the regulations of the Treasury Department.

ARTICLE 8.—The Exposition Company may, from time to time, with the approval of the National Commission, promulgate a classification and such additional rules and regulations, not in conflict with the law or regulations herein announced, as may be necessary to facilitate the success of the exposition and to serve the interests of exhibitors.

Adopted.

THOMAS H. CARTER,
President, Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission.

Attest:

JOSEPH FLORY,
Secretary.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, for information, with the request that the papers may be published in the local Gazette.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
" " " the Punjab.
" " " Burma.
" " " Assam.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Coorg.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for information, and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Native States.

ORDER.—Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to all Chambers of Commerce, for information.

[True Extract.]
R. G. HARDY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 19415-22—MIS. 2919, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JUNE 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—Circulated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. 19602-13—G. F. 88 of 1893, dated Bangalore, 24th June 1902.

Order.—Government are pleased to direct that the form appended to these proceedings, may, in future, be substituted for the forms now in use for reporting the cases of cholera etc., occurring in the several Districts and in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

2. The Superintendent of the Government Press will be requested to supply Deputy Commissioners with printed copies of the revised form.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur, with reference to his letter No. 603, dated 20th February 1902.

The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, with reference to his letter No. 5411, dated 21st May 1902.

The President, Bangalore City Municipality.

The President, Mysore City Municipality.

The Superintendent, Government Press.

Daily report of Cholera, Small-pox or other Epidemic on the

of

Village or town.	Name of taluk.	Population.	Date for which report is made.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Number of—		Date of first attack.	Remarks as to steps taken to arrest the spread of the disease.
						Attacks from beginning of outbreak.	Deaths from beginning of outbreak.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

EDUCATION

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore,

READ—

The following letter No 10135-7—338, dated 16th May 1902, from the Inspector General of Education in Mysore :—

(1) I have the honor to inform you that the new building of the Tumkur High School is ready for occupation and it is proposed to remove five classes from Form III upwards, there being two sections of Form IV, to the new building from 1st June next, and constitute these classes as the future High School. The four lowest Anglo-Vernacular classes of the High School will be amalgamated with the seven classes of the Taluk Kannada School, Tumkur, to form an Anglo-Vernacular School. The staffs of the two schools have to be re-arranged from 1st June 1902. I request that the revised establishments of the two schools, as given in the enclosed list, may be sanctioned from 1st June 1902.

(2) The revision of the staffs will not involve additional expenditure, except for the two gardeners, one permanent and the other temporary, proposed to be employed for the Tumkur High School in my letter No. 9448—307, dated 1st May 1902, and an increase of contingent allowance from Rs. 1-8-0 now given to the Taluk Kannada School to Rs. 3 required for the new Anglo-Vernacular School. I request that this slight additional expenditure may be sanctioned.

No. 19837-38—ED. 426, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JUNE 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—The several proposals of the Inspector General made in the letter read above, are sanctioned with effect from the 1st June 1902. From the above date the High School, Tumkur, will consist of classes from Form III upwards, and it will be held in the new building erected therefor, while the four lowest Anglo-Vernacular classes of the present High School, with the seven classes of the Taluk Kannada School, will form the new Anglo-Vernacular School, Tumkur.

2. The teaching staffs of the two schools will be distributed in the manner proposed by the Inspector General and detailed in the statement appended.

3. The contingent allowance of the newly constituted Anglo-Vernacular School will be fixed at Rs. 3 per mensem. One-half of this will be met from the provision (Rs. 1-8-0) for contingent charges of the Taluk Kannada School set free by the new arrangement, the other half being met from an additional grant which is hereby sanctioned. The excess charge payable (Rs. 1-8-0) for one month (June) during the current year will be met from the general savings in the State Fund budget for that year, due provision, *viz.* Rs. 18, being made therefor in the budget for 1902-03.

4. Separate orders will be passed on the Inspector General's letter No. 9448—307, dated 1st May 1902, regarding the employment of two gardeners for the Tumkur High School.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

High School, Tumkur.

Present scale.							Proposed scale.						
No.	Name.	Designation	Class	Pay.			Remarks	No	Name.	Designation.	Class	Pay			Remarks.
				Rs.	a.	p.						Rs	a	p.	
1	Mr C Krishna Rao, B A. ...	Head Master ...	C II	240	0	0		1	Mr. C Krishna Rao, B A ..	Head Master ..	C II	240	0	0	
2	,, T. Krishnamurti, B A. ..	Assistant Master ...	C IV	90	0	0		2	,, T Krishnamurti, B A	Assistant Master ..	C IV	90	0	0	
3	,, M. Sivaramakrishnaiyar, B A.	Do ..	Do	60	0	0		3	,, M Sivaramakrishnaiyar, B A.	Do ..	Do	60	0	0	
4	,, C. Nanjundaiya, B A ...	Do ..	Do	60	0	0		4	,, C Nanjundaiya, B A	Do ...	Do	60	0	0	
5	,, S. T. Raghavachar, B A, pay Rs 34, D I. .	Acting Addl Master ...	...	50	0	0		5	,, S T Raghavachar, B A, pay Rs 34 D I .	Acting Addl Master .		50	0	0	
6	,, N. Venkata Rao, B.A. ...	Acting Assistant Master.	D. I	30	0	0		6	N Venkata Rao, B A	Acting Assistant Master	D I	30	0	0	
7	D. Vasudevaiya .	Assistant Master ...	Do	50	0	0		7	A Krishnachar .	Kannada Pandit	III	30	0	0	
8	S Narayana Rao ..	Do	D II	30	0	0		8	B Bhaskara Sastri .	Sanskrit Pandit .	III	30	0	0	
9	P. Narasimhachar ...	Do ..	Do	30	0	0		9	Mohadin Sheriff ...	Hindustani Munshi	III	30	0	0	
10	T Puttaya ..	Do ..	Do	30	0	0				Gymnastic Instructor		15	0	0	
11	Y Krishnachar ...	Kannada Pandit	III	30	0	0				Writer .		15	0	0	
12	B Bhaskara Sastri ...	Sanskrit Pandit ...	III	30	0	0				Peon		6	0	0	
13	Mohadin Sheriff ..	Hindustani Munshi .	Do	30	0	0				Do ..		6	0	0	
		Gymnastic Instructor .		15	0	0				Sweeper		4	0	0	
		Writer ..	..	15	0	0				Scavenger . .		4	0	0	
		Peon ..	..	6	0	0				Contingent allowance		8	0	0	
		Do ..	...	6	0	0									
		Sweeper . .	.	4	0	0				Total		678	0	0	
		Scavenger ...	...	4	0	0									
		Contingent allowance ...	...	8	0	0				Anglo-Vernacular School, Tumkur					
		Total	...	818	0	0		1	D Vasudevaiya	Head Master .	D I	50	0	0	
								2	S Narayana Rao	Assistant Master	D II	30	0	0	
	Taluk Kannada School, Tumkur.							3	P Narasimhachar	Do ..	Do	30	0	0	
								4	T Puttaya	Do ..	Do	30	0	0	
1	M Venkatesaiya, B A V. T Puttanna, B A Ag.	Head Master ..	...	30	0	0	Studying in the L T College	5	M Venkatesaiya B A V T Puttanna, B A Ag.	Do ..	..	30	0	0	Studying in the L. T College
2	L Suryanarayappa ..	Assistant Master ...	...	10	0	0		6	L Suryanarayappa	Do ..	.	10	0	0	
3	K. T Srinivasaiengar ..	Do ..	...	10	0	0		7	K T Srinivasaiengar .	Do	.	10	0	0	
4	N. Nanjunda Sastri ..	Do ..	..	10	0	0		8	N Nanjunda Sastri .	Do .	.	10	0	0	
5	K. Rudraiya	Do ...		10	0	0		9	K Rudraiya	Do ...		10	0	0	
6	Hanumanta Rao ..	Do ...		7	0	0		10	Hanumanta Rao .	Do .		7	0	0	
7	S Lakshmipathaiya ..	Do ..	..	7	0	0		11	Lakshmipathaiya	Do .	.	7	0	0	
8	Viswanatha Sastri .	Do ...	..	7	0	0		12	Viswanatha Sastri	Do .	..	7	0	0	
9	B. J Srikantaiya ..	Do ...	...	7	0	0		13	B J Srikantaiya .	Do .		7	0	0	
		Peon ..	.	6	0	0				Peon ..		6	0	0	
		Do .	..	5	0	0				Do	...	5	0	0	
		Sweeper ..	..	2	8	0				Sweeper ...	.	2	8	0	
		Contingent allowance ..	...	1	8	0				Contingent allowance	...	3	0	0	Rs 1 8-0 additional charge sanctioned.
		Total .	..	113	0	0				Total .	..	251	8	0	
		Grand Total ...	...	931	0	0				Grand Total	...	932	0	0	

JUDICIAL

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore,

READ—

Letter No. 1229, dated 27th May 1902, from the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore, submitting the A and B returns of the Registration Department for the quarter ending 31st March 1902.

No. 19005—J. 1757, DATED BANGALORE, 9TH JUNE 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—The returns submitted with the above show that the total number of documents of all kinds registered during the quarter was **11,723** as against **12,914** in the corresponding quarter of last year. The total receipts of the Department were Rs. 25,469-5-3 or Rs. 878-3-9 less than in the corresponding quarter of **1901**, and Rs. **976-15-3** more than in the previous quarter. The total expenditure during the period was Rs. 18,317-9-2, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 7,151-12-1 as against Rs. 5,854-0-10 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 8,545-7-11 in the quarter ending 31st March **1901**.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector General of Registration in Mysore.

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings No. 4022-23—J. 426, dated the 13th September 1900, sanctioning the supply of Registration Books Nos. I, II, III and IV made up of superior hand-made paper and bound in full leather, to be adopted in the Registration Offices in the State.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 1227, dated 27th May 1902, from the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

I have the honour to submit that in my last inspection of some of the Sub-Registry Offices in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts, the Sub-Registrars uniformly complained against the new Register books that were recently introduced in the Department under the orders conveyed by Government in their Proceedings No. 4022-23—J. 426, dated 13th September 1900. The District Registrar of Kadur has advanced a similar complaint in his letter to this office, No. 111, dated 21st February 1902 (copy enclosed for reference) ; and I thereupon circulated the same to the other District Registrars for an expression of their opinion on the subject.

They are all unanimous in the opinion that the present bulky volumes should be, as early as possible, replaced by volumes of handier dimensions. On the score of economy also, the change appears to be quite welcome. The following are some of the objections :—

(1) The books are very heavy and unwieldy, so that even before the work of transcription of each volume is completed the binding gives way.

(2) The paper used is greasy and the business of transcription is rendered very laborious and the expense of even steel nibs is far higher than it was when the other books were used.

(3) The despatch of books from the Inspector General's office to the District Registrars and their transmission therefrom to the Sub-Registry offices has now to be got done only by sending peons or clerks, the size of the books being such as to forbid their being sent to and fro by post.

and (4) The almiras for the deposit of these books have to be of a considerably larger size than those required for the previous books.

I would accordingly revert to the old Register Books No. I with the only change that instead of the old binding in cloth and calico the same may be bound in half leather and calico.

As for the other Register books, they are not required in very large quantities nor are they so very bulky ; and I am of the idea that it will be convenient and economical to have them bound in half leather and calico, the quality of the paper remaining the same as now.

I believe that by the proposed arrangement, much saving could be effected in the binding department by the substitution of half leather for full leather.

I would in conclusion, state that the books already got ready will be first issued and after the whole stock of them is exhausted, the books now proposed will be issued to the different districts. I would also state that orders may be issued to the Superintendent of Stationery to get ready and issue a sufficient stock of the proposed new books as early as possible, to prevent all sorts of inconvenience that may arise from the want of a suitable stock of Register books for the use of the department.

No. 19306-7—J. 1794, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH JUNE 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—In modification of the orders issued in the Government Proceedings read above, Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of the Inspector General to revert to the old form of Registration Book No. I made up of blue foolscap paper and bound in half leather and calico, and to have the other Registration Books Nos. II, III and IV, bound in half leather and calico instead of in full leather.

2. The Superintendent of Stationery will be requested to get ready and issue a sufficient stock of the proposed new books as early as possible.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector General of Registration in Mysore.
The Superintendent of Stationery.

READ—

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Mysore for the year 1900-01, received with letter No. 4167, dated 6th December 1901, from the Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore.

No. 19458—J. 1806, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JUNE 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

2. There has been a progressive increase in litigation since 1898-99. The number of suits instituted during the year under review in the several Courts subordinate to the Chief Court was 23,021 or 756 more than in the previous year. There has been a slight increase of expenditure in all the Courts including the Chief Court. The following tabular statement shows the receipts from and charges incurred on account of Civil litigation in all the Courts during the year 1900-01, as compared with the year 1899-00 :—

Name of Court.	Receipts for 1899-00.	Charges for 1899-00.	Receipts for 1900-01.	Charges for 1900-01.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chief Court	21,487 6 0	1,00,250 13 8	26,162 0 0	1,02,325 13 9
Courts subordinate to the Chief Court ...	3,96,707 9 1	2,28,445 2 6	3,99,363 10 0	2,33,107 12 11
Total ...	4,21,194 15 1	3,28,696 0 2	4,25,525 10 0	3,35,433 10 8
	Surplus for 1899-00. Rs. 92,498-14-11.		Surplus for 1900-01. Rs. 90,091-15-4.	

3. The number of original suits filed during the year in the Chief Court was 8. Including 13 pending at the close of the previous year, the total number for disposal was 21. Of these 12 have been disposed of, 7 after contest. The average duration of contested suits in the Chief Court was 400·22. There has been a slight decrease, however in the average duration both of contested and uncontested suits in the Chief Court.

4. Two hundred and seventeen Miscellaneous cases have been disposed of out of a total of 253.

5. The number of first appeals pending in the Chief Court at the close of 1899-00 was 348. The number instituted during the year was 297, thus leaving a total of 645 for disposal. Of these only 119 were disposed of by the Chief Court and 203 were transferred to the Sub-Judge, Bangalore, for disposal, still leaving 323 pending in the Chief Court at the close of the year. The total number of appeals actually disposed of by the Chief Court is less than even half the number filed during the year. At this rate the pending file must go on swelling enormously year by year.

The total number of second appeals for disposal during the year was 389, 156 having been filed during the year. Of these only 110 have been disposed of, being less than the number filed.

The average duration of first appeals was 614·11 as against 580·99 in the year 1899-00, and that of second appeals 438·08 as against 347·21 in the previous year. The explanation given is that some appeals pending from 1897 and 1898 were disposed of and contributed to raise the average period. In the case of Miscellaneous appeals also, the average duration has risen from 87·04 in the previous year to 119·73 in the year under review. Government cannot but consider the periods excessive, and will be glad if it will be possible to reduce them.

6. A similar state of things as regards appeals is disclosed in the figures relating to Subordinate Courts, only 623 appeals having been disposed of out of a total of 665 filed during the year. The number pending disposal at the end of the year, *viz.*, 898, cannot but be considered very large. The average duration of appeals, 188·94, in Subordinate Judges' Courts and 297·92 in the District Courts, though showing some improvement upon the figures of the preceding year, is nevertheless excessive.

7. Only 54 original suits have been disposed of out of a total of 120 by the District Judges. Of these only 22 were contested. The average duration in the District Court of Shimoga has risen from 149·40 to 211·07 in the case of uncontested suits and from 899·40 to 1,584·30 in the case of contested suits. The reason for this excessive duration has not been explained.

8. The working of the Sub-Judges' Courts calls for no special remark.

9. The total number of suits for disposal in the Munsiffs' Courts during the year was 27,102. Of these cases, 5,492 were pending from the previous year. The total number disposed of was 20,362, of which only 4,770 were contested. The average duration both of contested and uncontested suits has been the highest in the Shimoga Division, it having risen in the case of contested suits from 121·62 in 1899-00 to 212·52 in the year under review. This period, exceeding six months is to be regarded as excessive in the lowest Courts. There has been a slight rise in the average duration in the Courts in the Bangalore Division also.

10. It is reported that no inspection of the Subordinate Courts was possible during the year, owing to the fact that the Judges of the Chief Court as well as the District Judges were fully engaged in Judicial work at head-quarters. Government will be glad if at least a certain number of Courts are selected during each year and inspected, so that there may be some direct control over the working of the Subordinate Courts.

11. Government notice with regret the delay of nearly three months in the submission of the report. The delay is said to be due to the late receipt of the reports of the District Judges of Shimoga and Hassan. The cause for their delay is not given. Punctuality in the submission of reports should always be insisted upon. To be of use they must be received in time, so that not only all the information wanted might be forthcoming at the proper time but also that any observation which the reports might call for, might have some immediate effect upon future work.

12. In conclusion, Government are anxious that all long pending cases should be speedily disposed of in all Courts and considerable reduction effected in the average duration of all cases not inconsistent with the due administration of justice.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 5131—361, dated the 17th May 1902, from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

1. I beg to submit the following report on the working of the "Coffee Stealing Prevention Act" for the season ended the 31st March 1902.

2. The following statement shows the number of the cases reported under the Coffee Stealing Prevention Act and their disposal :—

Taluks.	Cases.					Persons.				Fines.	Remarks.
	Reported or pending.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Refused.	Pending with the Magistrate.	Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.		
										Rs.	
Chikmagalur	13	13	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	190	
Mudgere	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	20	
Koppa	*1	3	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	24	* One case is pending with the Police.
Tarikere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Yedahalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Belur	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	20	
Alur Sub-Taluk	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Manjarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1901-1902 ...	19	18	...	...	..	20	20	...	...	254	
Total for 1900-1901 ...	4	4	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	358	

3. It will be seen from the above that 19 cases were reported during the year, against 4 during the previous year, showing an increase of 15 cases. Of these 19 cases, 18 ended in conviction and one case of the Koppa Taluk was pending with the Police at the end of the year. It is reported that a "B" report would be submitted in it. Twenty persons were prosecuted during the year against 7 during the previous year, and all of them were convicted. The amount of fine realized during the year is Rs. 254 against Rs. 358 during the previous year. Of these Rs. 254, Rs. 234 were realized in the Kadur District and Rs. 20 in the Hassan District.

4. Only one of the said 19 cases was of the Hassan District. The Deputy Commissioner thereof reports that this is owing to the depression in coffee trade and the consequent want of temptation to steal, but it may be that all the offences are not reported.

5. Twenty-six cases of theft of coffee punishable under the Penal Code occurred during the year, (24 in the Kadur District and 2 in the Hassan District). Six of them ended in conviction, and one in acquittal. In 7, investigation was refused, 10 were reported in "B" form, and the remaining two pended before Magistrates at the close of the year. Thirty-four persons in all were prosecuted in connection with these cases. Fourteen of them were convicted, 10 were acquitted or discharged and the remaining 10 were under trial at the close of the year.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District reports that special police arrangements were made during the coffee-picking season to prevent coffee thefts and that they were satisfactory. He further reports that three Police constables were lent to private individuals during the season on their paying the incidental charges. The report from the Hassan District is silent on the above points.

7. It is also stated in the report received from the Kadur District that Inspector Narayana Iyengar, Dafadars Thammiah and Mahomed Ghouse got a reward of Rs. 44 in all in connection with the 11 cases under the "Coffee Stealing Prevention Act," which ended in conviction.

No. 19645—J. 1825, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH JUNE 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—Recorded.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

READ—

1. Government Order No. 14099-14100—J. 1190, dated the 26th February 1902, approving of the action of the Officiating Inspector General of Police, in having directed the abolition, with effect from the 1st February 1902, of the extra Police Force sanctioned for the Kempinkote Gold Mines.

2. Letter No. 435—2, dated the 14th April 1902, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, submitting for re-consideration, through the Officiating Inspector General of Police, the question of the abolition of the extra Police Force sanctioned for the Kempinkote Gold Mines and the reversion of one Tirumal Rao, Head Constable of that Force, to his former place of 3rd munshi, District Police Office.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 5451—378, dated 3rd June 1902, from the Officiating Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

No. 19892-902—J. 1841, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH JUNE 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—The reference before the Government is a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, forwarded through the Inspector General of Police, and is in effect an appeal against the Inspector General's orders on the subject of abolishing the extra Police Force sanctioned for the Kempinkote Gold Field in Government Proceedings No. 15046-7—J. 1122, dated 9th March 1894. This Mine failed and there was no longer any necessity for the continuance of the additional force. But the District authorities were of opinion that the District Police establishment required augmentation, and the question of this increase has not been placed before Government. The attention of the Inspector General of Police is requested to this want which has been urged by the Deputy Commissioner; but it should not be allowed to be mixed up with the Kempinkote Additional Police, which consisted of six constables and two officers, one of whom was ordered to be a European on Rs. 30+15. The Inspector General was quite right in directing the discontinuance of this small force with the cessation of mining work. The reasons given by the Deputy Commissioner for delaying to reply to the Inspector General's reference on this subject are not satisfactory.

2. The principal point of contention between the Deputy Commissioner and the Inspector General of Police is in the continuance of one Tirumal Rao as Head Constable on probation or as acting Inspector. The Inspector General has given very good reasons for sending Subba Rao to replace Tirumal Rao. The former was a Probationary Inspector and had no work to do, and as he was sent to fill up this vacancy, his salary it is believed, was saved to Government. It is observed that the initial irregularity regarding this appointment of Tirumal Rao lay in the fact that his appointment disregarded one of the directions of Government, that the Head Constable should be a European. Then again the appointment having been made on probation and never confirmed, it can at the most be regarded as only a temporary appointment. There is no support for the Deputy Commissioner's argument that after six months the appointment must be deemed to have been confirmed, nor is there any force in the reasoning that on the abolition of the appointment the incumbent thrown out of employment should be regarded as a supernumerary. The Inspector General of Police very properly pointed out these defects to the Deputy Commissioner who, however failed to recognize them. The Deputy Commissioner's omission to carry out the order issued by the Head of the Police Department, cannot be justified and Government must express their disapprobation of the same.

3. Regarding Tirumal Rao, it would be perfectly just to order his reversion to the appointment of Police munshi from which he was taken somewhat irregularly as already pointed out as Head Constable on probation; but as the Deputy Commissioner represents that by so doing a series of other arrangements made two years ago will be disturbed, Government are pleased to sanction the retention of Tirumal Rao, as supernumerary for a period of three months with effect from the date of this order, within which time the Deputy Commissioner is requested to provide him with some suitable post.

L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts, for information.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

LEGISLATIVE

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore,

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS—

(1) This Office letter No. 4203—Legis. 18, dated the 5th September 1901, to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore :—

"1. I am directed to forward, for favor of submission to the Government of India for approval, a copy of a draft Regulation to make better provision for the constitution of Local Boards in Mysore.

"2. The origin of this measure and its main provisions have been fully explained in the accompanying Statement of Objects and Reasons, with which the draft had been published for general information in the *Mysore Gazette*. It will be seen therefrom that the Regulation is intended to take the place of the Rules published with the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 110, dated the 4th July 1874, which have been found defective in several particulars and generally unsuited to existing conditions ; and that its provisions are based chiefly on those of the Acts relating to Local Boards in force in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Madras Presidency."

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

1. The existing law on the subject of the administration of Local Funds in Mysore is contained in the Rules sanctioned by the Government of India and issued with the late Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 110, dated the 4th July 1874, and the subsidiary rules prescribed in Notification No. 255, dated the 20th November 1874.

2. These Rules provide for the formation, in each District, of a District Committee, with the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Assistant Commissioners at District head-quarters and in charge of sub-divisions, the Executive Engineer and all Amildars as *ex officio* members and one elected Inamdar and six appointed landholders as non-official members. The duty of the Committee is to ascertain and provide for works and undertakings calculated to promote the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of the District. The funds at its disposal now consist of—(1) 76 per cent of the cess on land revenue and on the sayer collections of certain Districts, (2) local ferry collections, (3) receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act, and (4) such other sums as the Government may, from time to time, make over to the Committee.

3. In the practical working of District Committees the Rules referred to proved to be defective in several respects. "It has been found difficult to awaken in the minds of the non-official members most interested in the administration of Local Funds a full sense of their powers and duties, and the whole administration of the funds has practically fallen into the hands of Government officers. This is chiefly owing to the very large area over which the authority of the Committee extends, to the preponderance of the official members, and to the undefined, and almost unlimited, subordination of the Committee to Government officials in the administration of the funds. No provision is made in the Rules to give the Committees an independent constitution or to empower them to acquire or sell property or to do any other acts necessary for the carrying out of the purposes of the rules." (Para 5 of letter to Resident No. 3, dated the 3rd April 1885.)

4. A draft Local Boards Regulation of 96 sections was therefore prepared in 1885 ; and it was proposed therein to remedy these shortcomings by substituting for the District Committees two classes of Boards, one for each Taluk to meet purely local wants, and the other for each District for the discharge of functions in matters concerning larger areas. It was intended that these Boards should have a corporate constitution, and be invested with definite duties and powers and allowed to exercise a larger degree of independence in the administration of the funds.

5. The then Officiating Resident, Mr. Girdlestone, subjected the measure to minute and elaborate criticism, verbal and otherwise. In forwarding a copy of the same, Mr. Lyall recommended for the Durbar's careful consideration a few material amendments and additions in which he himself concurred.

6. It was, however, found impracticable at the time to proceed further with the measure, which was accordingly dropped.

7. The fifteen years and more which have elapsed since then have further brought home the unsuitableness and want of elasticity of the old Rules ; and also the expediency of confining the proposed enactment to the main principles of administration by Local Boards, including their powers, duties and province, while leaving the details, which may vary from time to time and must be suited to the nature and requirements of each locality, to be supplied by rules prepared under the enactment.

8. A new draft Regulation, but one of much shorter dimensions, was. therefore, drawn up, chiefly on the lines of the Central Provinces Local Self Government Act, I of 1883, which, with a few modifications and additions, seemed to be admirably suited for the purpose in view.

9. This draft Regulation was carefully revised and published in the *Mysore Gazette* in September 1898. It has now undergone a few further improvements and is republished for general information.

10. The main provisions of the present draft Regulation will now be touched upon.

11. The object of the Regulation, as stated in the preamble, being simply to make better provision for the constitution of Local Boards to administer the expenditure of District Funds, and to define and regulate their powers, the reference in the title to "Local Self Government" seemed somewhat inappropriate, and the title has accordingly been altered to "The Mysore *Local Boards* Regulation."

12. The definition of "Union" in section 2 has been taken from the Madras Act; and provisions relating to the constitution of Panchayats and their duties and powers, borrowed from the same source or suggested thereby, have been inserted in the appropriate portions of the draft Regulation as now revised. This, it is hoped, will meet the cases of villages and groups of villages which are not large enough to be constituted Municipalities by themselves but the requirements of which in respect of sanitation and other matters require special consideration.

The definition of "prescribed day," in section 2, has been taken from the Punjab Act of 1883, and it dispenses with the necessity for the one embodied in clause 5 of section 22 of the first draft.

13. Section 3 gives Government power to create three kinds of local bodies—District Boards, Taluk Boards and Panchayats. On the analogy of other Acts, an addition has been made to this section providing for these bodies coming into existence from an appointed date.

14. Chapter II treats of the constitution of District and Taluk Boards and Panchayats.

Section 4 of the original draft was taken from the Central Provinces Act. The use of the expression "representative" was misleading as likely to be confused with the Representative Assembly; representatives of Municipalities were out of place on Boards from the local jurisdiction of which Municipalities had been expressly excluded; also it was considered preferable to leave the mode of election or appointment, and the proportion of members of the different classes, to be dealt with from time to time by rules. Hence the new section, which is based on the Punjab Act and has the additional advantage of conciseness.

15. Section 5 deals with the consequences of District Boards coming into existence; and among these are that the Rules of 1874 cease to apply to the local area concerned, and that the new Boards take the place of the old District Committees.

16. The last sentence of Section 6 has been inserted to clear up doubts as to the capacity of District Boards to contract loans.

17. Section 7 defines the matters lying within the control and administration of District Boards.

The words "so far as the funds at its disposal will permit" restrict the extent of the Board's duty. The section also gives power to Government either absolutely to exclude any of the matters mentioned therein from the Board's control or to impose such restrictions as may seem expedient. Thus, how far the "establishment, management and maintenance" of schools should be vested in Boards is a question that has not been finally settled; it may perhaps be found advisable to assign this matter to Local Boards in course of time, while the power to visit schools may be given at once. This the section allows.

The word "welfare" has been added to clause (*i*) as suggested by Mr. Lyall with reference to the Draft of 1885.

18. Section 8 (as well as section 7) has been borrowed from the North-West Provinces Act. The enforcement of the duties of the Taluk Board (as well as of Panchayats) has been duly provided for in section 12.

19. Section 13 gives Government power to declare any Taluk Board to be an independent Board. The words "and be subject to the liabilities" have now been added in order to define the position of such Boards more precisely.

20. The draft Regulation as it first stood contained a section regarding the appointment of school committees; this has been omitted, first, because, for the present, at all events, the powers of the Boards themselves over schools would be of a very restricted character, and secondly, because the rules under section 31 would sufficiently provide for this and all other kinds of Committees, whenever necessary.

21. Section 14 relates to the appointment of Joint Committees by District Boards among themselves or with Municipal Boards, a provision that would be important when common interests are involved.

Taluk Boards and Panchayats are not contemplated in the section, as the District Boards to which they are subordinate would sufficiently guard their interests.

22. Section 15. In accordance with existing conditions, the name "Chairman," so far as regards District and Taluk Boards, has been altered to "President" and the appointment of Vice-President provided for. The maximum period of 3 years for holding office fixed in the

original draft has been struck out as inapplicable in the case of *exofficio* Presidents and Vice-Presidents like Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Amildars.

Clause (3) has been somewhat amplified.

The first sentence of clause (4) has been taken, with slight modifications, from the North-West Provinces Act; and its adoption has been recommended by Mr. Lyall. The second sentence as to the duty of certain officers to furnish advice is new.

23. Section 16, regarding the procedure with respect to resolutions of Boards, is taken from the North-West Provinces Act and the Punjab Act, and a similar provision is also to be found in the Rules of 1874.

24. Section 17. The words "with the previous sanction of the District Board, every" are taken from the North-West Provinces Act.

25. Section 18, regarding the employment of officers and servants, and section 19, regarding the vesting in District Boards of properties hitherto held by Government, call for no remarks.

26. The very important question of the sources of revenue forming the District Fund is dealt with in section 20. These sources will be briefly,—(1) Local cess; (2) house tax in unions; (3) receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act; (4) ferry collections; (5) tolls; (6) license fees for temporary erections; (7) fees for use of markets, cart-stands, etc.; (8) rents and profits from District Board property; (9) sale proceeds of grass, produce of trees and timber vested in the Boards; (10) all sums assigned by Government or contributed by others; and (11) all sums received under the Regulation.

With regard to Local Cess, it must be observed that it is not confined to Land Revenue alone, that the present rate of one anna per rupee may possibly, in future, be liable to reduction or enhancement, and that whole of the cess is not now assigned to the District Fund, but only 76 per cent. of it.

Tolls are now actually levied on certain District Fund roads and bridges; and both Mr. Girdlestone and Mr. Lyall recommend that the revenue therefrom should be solely devoted to the improvement of communications. The power to make rules with regard to the levy and application of tolls has been reserved.

The proceeds of grass, etc., (item 9) also belong at present to Boards.

Items (2), (6) and (7) have been adopted from the Madras Local Boards Act, as suggested by Mr. Lyall.

27. Section 21, as first drafted, laid down the proportion of the District Fund to be expended on primary and secondary education. But as this is a matter that may, if necessary, be regulated by Rules under section 31, the provision has been omitted.

28. The sections of the Central Provinces Act, relating to provisional approvals of estimates, have not been adopted.

29. The addition made at the end of clause (4) of section 22 provides for supplemental estimates.

30. Section 26 and the sections following deal with the extent to which control may be exercised over the proceedings of Boards and Panchayats.

31. Section 30 treats of the supersession of Boards and Panchayats for incompetency, default, etc.

32. Section 31. Considering that much of the details relating to the operation of Local Boards and Panchayats will have to be provided for by rules, it is believed that section 31 as it now stands is sufficiently exhaustive. With regard to clause (*g*), which relates to agency by which District Fund works shall be executed, it may be mentioned that Messrs. Girdlestone and Lyall have urged that provision should be made both for works being performed by agents employed and supervised by local bodies and also in other cases for their being made over to the Public Works Department for execution; and that, in the absence of such provision, the country would be deprived of one of the great advantages of local self-Government, namely, the execution of minor local works by cheap local agency.

33. Section 34 provides for the acquisition, under the Land Acquisition Regulation, of lands required by District Boards—a matter about which there might otherwise be some technical difficulty. A similar provision is also to be found in all the British Indian Acts.

34. Section 37. Under this section Taluk Boards and Panchayats are saved from law suits; but this would not apply to independent Taluk Boards, which, under Section 13 (2) have the rights, duties and liabilities of District Boards.

35. The liability of District Boards themselves has been restricted in section 38, which follows the Madras Law.

36. Section 39 has been taken from the Madras Act, to guard against the invalidation of the proceedings of local bodies in consequence of informalities.

(2) Letter No. 2906, dated the 27th May 1902, from the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, communicating the sanction of the Government of India to the draft Local Boards Regulation.

No. 19308—Legis. 129, dated Bangalore, 17th June 1902.

Order thereon.—Ordered that the draft Regulation to make better provision for the constitution of Local Boards in Mysore, which received the assent of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent on the 15th day of June 1902, be promulgated.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, with a copy of Regulation No. II of 1902, for publication in three successive issues of the Gazette and for supply of 500 spare copies to this Office.

Read the following papers :—

(1) Memorandum of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department, dated 18th April 1902, regarding the safeguarding of the Kaveri Electric Power Transmission Line from mischief by villagers and their children.

(2) The Draft of a Regulation for the prevention of wrongful damage to the Kaveri Electric Power Transmission Line, and the following Statement of Objects and Reasons :—

"Several instances have been reported of wilful damage done by villagers to the insulators of the Kaveri Electric Power Transmission Line. Apart from the liability to fatal accidents, such interference would also lead to throwing the Transmission Line out of operation and the causing of endless inconvenience to the Mining Companies and the Kaveri Power Scheme Staff, besides loss of revenue to Government. In order to prevent such consequences, the Chief Engineer of Mysore has proposed that a special police constable should, in future, be stationed for three months in the village situated nearest to a broken insulator at the expense of the villagers. Power to employ additional police in such places is accordingly proposed to be taken by means of the accompanying Draft Regulation, which is adapted from section 33 of the Indian Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885."

No. 19049-53—Legis. 121-5, dated Bangalore, 9th June 1902.

Order thereon.—Ordered that the Draft Regulation for the prevention of wrongful damage to the Kaveri Electric Power Transmission Line, which received the assent of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent on the 5th day of June 1902, be promulgated.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Compiler, Mysore Gazette with a copy of Regulation I of 1902, for publication in three successive issues of the Gazette, and for supply of 50 spare copies to this office, 200 to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and 100 to each of the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore.

The Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore.

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

LOCAL FUNDS

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore.

READ—

Letter No. 672, dated the 19th February 1902, from the President, District Fund Board, Mysore District, submitting the revised District Fund budget estimates of the French Rocks Circle for 1901-02, as called for in Government Proceedings No. 7706-8—L. F. 5-01, dated 19th November 1901.

No. 19444-49—L. F. 5-1901, DATED BANGALORE, 20TH JUNE 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—The alterations proposed in the above are shown below :—

Expenditure.	Sanctioned.	Proposed.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. A. Public Works to be executed by Public Works Department.	21,619	21,661	42
2. Closing balance	4,529	6,020	1,491

2. *Opening Balance.*—In lieu of Rs.—3,469 entered as the opening balance in the original budget, a sum of Rs.—1,390, based on the final accounts of the Comptroller for 1901-02, will be adopted as the correct balance on 1st July 1901.

EXPENDITURE.

3. *A. Public Works to be executed by Public Works Department.*—The present budget provides under this head the increase of Rs. 42 sanctioned in proceedings No. 7706-8—L. F. 5-01, dated 19th November 1901, for tools and plant at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the cost of works. The estimate is approved.

4. The estimate as now revised is given below :—

		Rs.
(1) Opening balance	..	—1,390
(2) Estimated receipts for 1901-02	..	41,652
Total including balance	.	40,262
(3) Estimated expenditure for 1901-02—		
A. Public Works	..	21,661
B. Do	..	1,160
C. Civil Charges	..	10,875
Total	..	33,696
(4) Estimated closing balance	..	6,566

The closing balance being less than the prescribed minimum by Rs. 3,847, steps should be taken to maintain the usual working balance by effecting savings in the sanctioned items.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The President, District Fund Boards, Mysore District.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Sanitary Superintending Engineer through Chief Engineer.
The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore.
The Inspector General of Education.

Memo. No. 19450-56—L. F. 5-1901, dated 20th June 1902.
Copies to the Presidents of District Fund Boards of other Districts.

CONTD. IN NEXT Roll

CONTD. IN NEXT Roll

CONTD. IN NEXT Roll

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